

Kentucky Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

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LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

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TERMS.

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LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (KY.) UNION.
TURNPIKE ROAD.

The citizens of Maysville held a meeting the 24th inst. to take the sense of the citizens on the mode of application to the Legislature to incorporate a company to turnpike the road from Maysville to Lexington.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the citizens of the towns and counties most directly interested in the road, and the members of that committee have addressed a circular letter corresponding with the views of the meeting. The citizens of a large portion of our state, are deeply interested in this road and its amelioration.—It has been for some years, apparent to every careful observer, that this section of the road cannot be made to sustain the continually accumulating pressure of business upon it, without at once making it a perfect road, or by some radical change in the mode of repairing it. Under the present mode it has been impossible for a considerable portion of the most important part of every year for perhaps the last five or six years. Some more efficient means are imperatively necessary to be used, and it is time that those most deeply interested should consult with each other respecting the best means to accomplish so necessary and so desirable an object.

CIRCULAR.

To the citizens of Mason county, Fleming, Nicholas, Bourbon and Fayette; and the several towns and counties, binding on or contiguous to the great road leading from Maysville to Lexington.

The present fellow citizens, is a period highly to be esteemed and cherished: the spade, the shuttle and the plough, are every where, in our beloved country, in successful operation; and shielded by the best of governments, canals, roads, every improvement that can facilitate the intercourse, or promote the interchange of benefits, in our wide spread land, is progressing with an almost magic stride. Among our sister states, New York is drawing the plentiful productions of her remotest fields and forests, by means of her canals and roads, into convenient points for exportation, or for home supply, while Pennsylvania, emulous of her exertion, is following close in her pursuits, and furnishing her neighbors with fuel, draw from her distant coal mines, of which only a water transportation could have admitted. New Jersey is about to pour the waters of the Delaware into her harbour at Staten Island, by the canal near Trenton, and will thus be enabled to export the production of her celebrated iron mines, and manufactures, in rivalry with the world. Our sister Ohio, by opening to us another, and a steeper market, (at New York) than that to which we are now limited, (New Orleans), though her canal to the Lakes, (which is rapidly progressing) will render us less liable to loss than at present, from the fluctuations and injuries of southern climate.

The general government, too, is liberally contributing to give stability to the union of the states by her great national roads; with the western branch of which, now progressing to Columbus, and intended to continue on to St. Louis, in Missouri, we may hope to become connected, by an arm reaching out to Chillicothe. In short, from North to South, we see mountains perforated, and approaches becoming easy and familiar, of points and places which nature seems to have declared almost impracticable. Kentucky, by opening the canal round the falls of Ohio, will present as it were a new era to western commerce; and we would now look up, with earnest expectation, to our next legislature, for authority and aid, in improving the great post road from this place to Lexington, by a turnpike. To this valuable work, you, fellow citizens, are mutually interested with us; and our object in this addressing you, is, to effect a united application to that body, for an act of incorporation empowering us to pursue the work, and induce them to take such a number of shares in the stock, as shall serve to assure us of the needful capital. To the general government, we would also apply for pecuniary assistance; nor doubt of our success; for this improvement, though local, in a great degree, yet blends with its locality, an obviously general interest: such as has engaged the aid of Congress in several of the state canals, now in execution—the Dismal Swamp canal in Virginia, and that uniting the Delaware and Chesapeake, &c. This road, too, we should only consider as a precursor from the point of termination we now propose, (Lexington,) to an extension of its south-westwardly through Tennessee, to New Orleans. To the counties also, not immediately contiguous to the road now intended, but whose interests would be ultimately promoted, by a way, on which more than double the quantity of produce now bore to market, by a team of the same force, could be effected; productions too heavy to bear the expense of transportation, at present, might become a leading object to transmit, and heavy articles of domestic necessity, such as salt, sugar, &c. be received in return, on better terms than they are now procured. With this view, the principal roads branching off from this into the interior, might also, by slow degrees, be turnpiked; say, three, four, or five miles a year, with a small addition to their county levy, or by incorporated stock, until the state, very generally, would enjoy, in winter as in summer, the benefits of easy and safe transmission of her surplus products to the several points or places of exportation.

By the best calculation we have been able to make, the intended road, from this place to Lexington, passing through Washington, Mayslick, the Lower Blue Licks, Millersburg and Paris, would cost, generally, about four thousand dollars a mile—though parts much less, from the greater contiguity of materials.

The whole amount of costs, then, would be about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which, in shares of one hundred dollars each, would be twenty five hundred. Admit, then, that the general government would take five hundred shares, and the state five hundred, the remaining number, when divided among the farmers and citizens interested in the road, would be but a small contribution for

so good a purpose, were no interest in return, to accrue. But we have no doubt of its proving a highly beneficial stock, and this town alone, proposed by its stock, to perfect the road to Washington, four miles. Many individuals, unable to advance money for shares, might unite in societies, take stock, and pay the amount in labor on the road; while all would derive benefit from the circulation of such a sum of money.

Having thus, fellow-citizens, as concisely as the purpose would admit of, given you our views on this subject, we would request and propose, that town and neighborhood meetings may be held throughout the proposed distance, and committees be chosen, who will inquire, without delay, what number of shares would be taken, and correspond with us; that so a well concerted and united application may be prepared for the early meeting of the legislature, and matters so matured, that in spring the work may be commenced.

With great respect, in behalf of the citizens of Maysville, and as their committee we remain, your obedient servants,

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
VAL. PEERS,
JOHN SUMRALL,
PETER GRANT,
WILLIAM E. PHILIPS,
ANDREW M. JANUARY,
RICHARD HENRY LEE.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The following sketch of our neighboring republic will be found extremely interesting, there is scarcely a civilized country in the world of which so little is known, as Guatemala. The salubrity of the atmosphere of its capital, and the fertility of its soil will invite further research from our enterprising countrymen—and the projected canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, will we hope make us all better acquainted.—U. S. Gazette.

GUATEMALA, June 15th, 1826.

I take great pleasure in complying with your request. On the 17th of April, we anchored in the harbor of Omoa. This is the principal Atlantic port for the trade of this city and the state of Guatemala. It is situated on the south west side of the bay of Honduras, and about sixty miles from the bottom of the bay. The margin of the bay is clothed with heavy timber, logwood and mahogany are the most valuable. The soil is fertile, and produces in great abundance all the tropical fruits. An officer of the treasury (called here the director of the public credit) informs me that they are about to introduce extensively the cultivation of black pepper in that region. It is ascertained from experiments that the pepper produced in that quarter is of superior quality. This officer has promised me a specimen of the pepper, which I will send to the United States. On the 20th of April, I sailed from Omoa in a small schooner I had chartered, and in the evening of the 21st landed at Isabel, distant from Omoa about 150 miles. Isabel is situated on the south west side of the gulf of Dulce, and within a few leagues of the bay of Honduras by a river, very deep, and in some places not three hundred feet wide. The banks in some places, are several hundred feet high, and nearly perpendicular, covered generally with lumber and shrubbery of luxuriant growth. Vessels drawing more than seven feet water, have to unload at Omoa, and the merchandise to be transported in lighters to Isabel. The only obstruction to the navigation, is at the north of the river Dulce; where the vessel I came in, drawing five and a half feet water, rubbed three times. Omoa and Isabel are small towns. The climate on the coast of Honduras, and the gulf of Dulce, is hot, and at some seasons of the year very unhealthy. Foreign merchandise for this city, and the interior of the country, is transported from Isabel on mules, and on the backs of the Indians. Three hundred pounds weight is the common load for each mule; each Indian carries about the same. The cargo or pack, is suspended to a broad strap of raw hide, which goes over the forehead of the Indian, and rests on his back. They are beasts of burden and properly called load Indians. The distance from Isabel to Guatemala, is 210 miles. The country is an alternation of high mountains, mostly without timber, and valleys of rich land. The roads or paths, are in a primitive condition. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of merchandise transported along this track it is only wide enough to admit the passage of mules. The Andes are very high in this part of the continent. In the dry season, the want of water, clouds of dust, and the vertical rays of a blazing sun, renders travelling disagreeable.

I was eight days performing the journey of 210 miles from Isabel to Guatemala, and need reasonable some idea of the badness of the roads. This city is situated in latitude 14 north, in a rich valley and in a most delightful climate. Its elevation is estimated at 5000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants scarcely know a change of temperature during the year.—There is one continued vernal season. The thermometer since my arrival has ranged from 67 to 73. A gentleman in another part of the city informs me, that his thermometer being exposed one day stood 80. Yet when the mercury was at that degree, the freshness and elasticity of the breeze was delicious. The weather reminds me of our sweetest May days. Within twenty leagues of this city there is every climate. Within six or eight leagues, and in view is the great volcano called here the Volcano de Agua, which by its eruptions destroyed old Guatemala, supposed to be 14 or 15,000 feet high from which this city is supplied with ice. Within a few leagues from thence on the shores of the Pacific is the parching climate of Africa, under the equator. This variety of climate affords an equal variety of productions.—Hence are to be seen every day in this market the productions of all countries. In view, and distant about five leagues from this city, are the volcanoes called Macracrion. Near them the earth is almost continually trembling. This is a celebrated watering place, much frequented for the medical qualities of the springs. The population of this republic is estimated at upwards of two millions. The inhabitants of this city are variously stated at from 40 to 60,000. The streets are 38 feet wide, well paved with limestone, and a rivulet in the centre of each. The houses are all one story, (except churches) with thick walls to resist the frequent earthquakes, plastered inside and out with lime and covered with red tile. The gardens and yards are ornamented with flowers of rich hues, with oranges and lemon trees and the shrubbery common to tropical climates, and with one or more fountains of pure water in each. The public square is 450 feet rectangular and substantially paved, one side of which is filled up by the cathedral and its appurtenances—on the other three sides there are public edifices. In the centre of the square there is a magnificent fountain or reservoir.

There is an uniformity of neatness and convenience not to be met with in any other Spanish town, as I am informed. There are perhaps 40 churches and from 4 to 500 priests of the different orders, and several nunneries. The churches are splendid buildings and finished in the first style of architecture. It is said some of them cost more than two millions of dollars. Indigo and cochineal are the principal articles of export. The latter was not cultivated to any great extent until a few years ago. If my information is correct, there is no production of the earth which rewards labor so extravagantly as cochineal. From the great increase of its production the prices must decline. The operation of the new government is infusing life into the immense natural resources of central America.

FOREIGN.

SITUATION OF ENGLAND.

The unparalleled distresses which have visited the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, involving, in their vortex, immense masses of population, who can see no hope of relief from the wretchedness, despair and starvation which surrounds them—have naturally excited in the minds of the reflecting the most fearful apprehensions for the consequences, which, it would seem, must inevitably result from such a state of things. It is stated in the latest London papers that the government are at length convinced by the representations which have been made to them by gentlemen engaged in the Northern manufactures, and from their own observations, that public subscriptions are quite inadequate for the relief of the distressed. In answer to some application on the subject, from the Committee at Lloyd's, Mr. Peel, it is said, advises them not to make any attempt at raising a new subscription, as the Government have determined to adopt a more extensive and efficacious measure.

Baltimore American.

A Liverpool paper, in allusion to these distresses, holds the following strong language:—"In our opinion, the time has arrived for the country to meet the difficulties in which she is involved. We are at peace and may adjust our affairs for the present state of our finances resemble in no slight degree the state in which France was when she stood on the verge of the Revolution, and when the virtuous Turgot told his infatuated king that the first cannon ball which was fired would involve his kingdom in bankruptcy. We ought then to seize this opportunity and by the adoption of wise and vigorous measures, place ourselves in a position to repel insults and to compete with other nations. The expenditures of the country ought with an unflinching hand, to be reduced. The public property ought to be appropriated to public purposes, and if this be not sufficient let the Crown Lands, some portion of the enormous revenue of Corporations, and of the Church be applied to liquidate the national debt; in short let all property be taxed for this purpose, and let us, in a manner worthy a great nation, abandon those expedients fraught with danger to the State, and destruction to the fortunes and happiness of the People. We may equivocate as much as we please, we may adopt one expedient after another, but we cannot disguise the fact, the government is insolvent, and like individual insolvents, we must make a composition with the public creditor, wipe off our old debts, repent our former follies and start again on equal terms with other countries in the race of national prosperity."

Baltimore, August 17.

Hayti.—The payment of the sums due to France, for the acknowledgement of Haytien Independence causes very considerable difficulty to President Boyer. An attempt was made a short time since to obtain something from the mines, and great expectations, formed that the result would relieve the government from the necessity of resorting to taxation, but, after exploring them, no traces of either gold or silver could be discovered, and the project was abandoned. Immediate recourse must now be had to direct taxation, for which the people are by no means prepared, and in many instances they are ready to dispute the power of the government to compel its payment. The result of this disagreement between the parties, it is feared will be rebellion or revolution, either of which is much to be deprecated in the present situation of the island.

The British Consul General it is expected will shortly return to this country, as he is unable to do anything in furtherance of the views of his government of his having been gazetted as a coloured man did him much injury in the estimation of the Haytiens, although it was thought to be a master-stroke of policy by Englishmen, who seem to have forgotten the fact that the people of the island are as tenacious about colour as those of any part of the world. A report was currently circulated in Port au Prince on the 23d of July that the Consul had handed in his ultimatum, and fixed on a time for his departure, unless his proposals should be acceded to, and it is the general impression that he would have permission to depart at the most convenient opportunity, the government having no further claims on his attentions. Speaking upon this subject, one of our intelligent correspondents, residing in the island, remarks:—

"The sanguine expectations of the Englishmen here, as to what Mr. McKenzie, the British Consul was to accomplish, and the probable failure of his success in any one point, are striking instances of the gullibility of John Bull. Mr. McKenzie confesses the gulf, and acknowledges himself to have been fairly duped, at the same time he expresses his admiration of the correct information respecting these people as displayed in the Panama message."

Respecting the unpleasant situation in which the president of the Republic finds himself placed, our correspondent writes to this effect:—

"We have a report that the President is either going to resign by request, or from the embarrassed situation of the country, rendering his post no longer tenable. Other causes than his maladministration have concluded to bring about the distresses under which the people labour, and which were out of his power to guard against, had he been wiser than what he is—still, these people 'do not look into the hidden mysteries of things,' and are apt to condemn where they should approve."

Another letter from Port au Prince dated the 16th of July, received at this office, says:—

"This place has become very sickly—on Friday last we buried young Mr. Greer, son of Geo. Greer, merchant of your city; he was sick but a very few days—a Mr. Clough, who arrived here about six months since from England, as a merchant was buried this afternoon—he has left a wife in a most distressed situation—several of my acquaintances are now sick."—Gazette.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the Kentucky Gazette Office.

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply. Lexington, July 29th, 1826—30-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

The Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

MATTRESSES.

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1826—35-tf

LEXINGTON

HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY,

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct. 14, 1826—41-ly



Lancasterian Seminary.

THE next Session will commence on Monday 10th inst. those branches usually taught in English Academies will be taught in this institution.

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prin^r.

July 3d, 1826—27-tf

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.



Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO.

Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUORS.

LIQUOR BLACKING, In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder), also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48-tf

TO HATTERS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of BEAVER, MUSKAT, and RACCOON FURS, at his Hat Manufactory on Main and Main Cross streets.

P. BAIN.

Lexington, July 1826—30-tf

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. PORTER,

TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WICKLIFFE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country.

A new Stable will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public.

Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

It will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hattings Business. Apply at my Sale Shop on Main street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run.

JOHN STEELE.

July, 1826—27-tf

TAKEN UP

By Joel Bryant living in Jessamine county three miles from Nicholasville, near the Hickman road; one SOREL MAHE, ball face; left foot white, blind in the right eye; fifteen hands high; 19 or 20 years old; no brand perceivable. Appraised to \$9 before me the 17th day of June 1826.

A true copy from my stray book.
35*3t
ANDREW McCAMPBELL.

NEW GOODS.

PRITCHARTT & ROBINSON,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY invite their friends to give them a call, and pledge themselves to sell on as good terms as any in Lexington.
May 2d, 1826—18-tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Foster & Varnum is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to H. Foster who is authorized to settle the same. All persons having claims will present them for settlement.

HUGH FOSTER.
Lexington, May 1, 1825—18-tf. JOHN VARNUM.

HUGH FOSTER continues business as usual in his old stand and has on hand for sale some of Austin's best CLOTHS and CASSIMERES low for cash.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF



JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP,
On Main street, Lexington,
where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.
March 6, 1826—10-tf.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, upon petition of the heirs of Jane Thomson, by their guardian, G. Thomson, to sell real estate; I Newbold Crockett, commissioner appointed to sell said land, shall

On the 29th of SEPTEMBER, 1826,

On the premises expose at public auction, at the late dwelling of John Shannon deceased, the TRACT OF LAND, of which said John Shannon died possessed, except about twenty-four acres thereof, which has been allotted to Jacob Shannon, lying on the little North fork of Elkhorn in Fayette county. One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments with interest from the day of sale, in gold or silver. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

NEWBOLD CROCKETT.
August 31—35tds

Morocco Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825—2-tf

DOCTOR RATRIE,

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY,

IN Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop.

June 9, 1826—2-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex Dec 20, 1824—25-tf.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard H. Chinn, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.

Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

James Clarke and D. M. Woodson,

HAVE united in the practice of the Law in the Woodford circuit and county courts. Business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to. Their office is in Versailles, where one of them may be always found. They will also practice in the Jessamine courts.

May 2nd 1826—18-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,

HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square. In the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield; where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1825—49-tf.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, Containing 155 ACRES,

LYING in the head waters of Hickman, about six and a half miles southeast of Lexington and three miles northwest of Athens, near Walnut Hill, between the roads leading from Lexington to Winchester and Athens, formerly owned by my father Wm. Alexander. On it are an excellent Apple and young Peach Orchard, and several never failing Springs of excellent water. Likewise a commodious FRAME HOUSE, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out houses; the whole under fence. Persons wishing to purchase and who are desirous of knowing any thing further relative to the above named place, are requested to call on the subscriber living on the premises.

H. B. ALEXANDER.

August 29th 1826—35

FOREIGN.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The National Intelligence of the 16th inst. speaking on the subject of the canal to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic Ocean, by means of the waters of the Nicaragua Lake, the charter for which has been granted to a company of gentlemen in New-York, attributes to the presence of our Minister at Guatemala the success of that company's agent, over the agent of a British company, in obtaining said charter. And although the latter had, to aid his exertions, the powerful auxiliary of a large bonus, which was offered for the charter, yet a partiality for our republican institutions outweighed with the government of Guatemala the advantage to be derived from a mere pecuniary consideration, and secured to the American company the benefits that may result from the contract. However great the influence of our Minister in determining the preference of the United States over those of Great Britain, and we have no wish to detract from the merits of our Minister in this or any other respect, yet we cannot forbear to remark, that the very favourable opinion entertained by the central republic for the government and political institutions of our country, was not, probably, without its effect.—From the late province of St. Salvador, now an independent republic, it will be recollected a commission of three of her most distinguished citizens was sent to our government some three years since, by whom was communicated the wish of the people to be considered as a component part of our confederated republic. The reception these gentlemen met with from our government, and the flattering attentions they received from individuals impressed them favourably towards our country; and though their proposition could not be accepted, yet they made no show of disappointment but took occasion, before leaving the country, to acknowledge the politeness of those of our citizens of whose hospitality they had participated. It was the good fortune of our Minister to meet one of these commissioners, Don Manuel Jose Arce, in the person of the President of the Republic of Central America, and who availed himself of the opportunity to make some return for the good offices he and his copatriots received during the short time they stayed in our country. This but adds to the many incidents, of almost daily occurrence, each furnishing in itself a reason for drawing closer the bonds of fellowship between this and the sister republics of the South.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The Roston Daily Advertiser received this morning, states, that Col. De Benesi, on Thursday last, waited on the President, at Quincy, with despatches from our commercial agent at Guatemala, authenticating the intelligence communicated in the foregoing article.—The Government of Central America called for proposals for such an undertaking about a year since, and several companies have been formed in Europe, for the purpose and have presented their claims. The company with whom the contract is now made, are to have the right of toll, and certain exclusive privileges, which the persons interested think of great value. It is supposed that the undertaking will receive countenance from the Government of the United States. The persons now composing the company in New York, propose to extend it through all parts of the Union, making it as much as possible a national concern, and will apply to Congress, it is said, for incorporation, by the name of "THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND UNITED STATES ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC JUNCTION CANAL COMPANY," with a capital of \$5,000,000. The undertakers are very sanguine as to the practicability of the scheme, and the profit of the speculation, as well as the national and commercial advantages to be derived from its execution. We understand they mean shortly to submit the co-operation of our capitalists, and exhibit a detailed exposition of their views.

It is worthy of remark, that by the success which have attended the efforts of Major Denham, and his enterprising fellow travellers, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully ascertained the truth of the theory advanced, and so ingeniously supported by the enlightened Spaniards who travelled in Africa and Arabia some years ago, under the auspices of Napoleon, and under the feigned name of Ali Bey, in the character of a Turk; namely that there must exist an immense Lake or Sea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers above mentioned, reached and examined an interior lake 200 miles long, and 150 broad, called Lake Tchad. If Major Denham's account be correct, this is one of the most remarkable lakes in the world. It is thus described:

"It is situated in 10 deg. of E. longitude, & 13 1-2 of N. latitude. Is about two thousand miles long from east to west, by one hundred and fifty broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of Wangu-Ta, as laid down in Arrowsmith's Map in which swamp, the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together. The Tchad receives a river called the Yeou, about fifty yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about four hundred miles in the south-west, and which was well ascertained not to be the Niger."

"Another river, six times as large, with a delta of fifty miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the lake from the south, and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this lake thought has no afflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its northern margin. The Lake Tchad has a number of islands on its eastern side, which are inhabited by the Ciddomahs, a race of piratical savages, who come in a fleet of a hundred boats and rob or carry into slavery the people living near its banks. The lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of lions, elephants and hyenas driven from their retreats on its banks, by the waters, destroy the small crops of the villagers, and carry off the cattle, or the women who are sent to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villages."

Flags of the South American States.

Flag of Upper Peru.—The ground color deep red, on each side two green bands vertical, each a foot long, in the middle of the red ground, five crowns, interlaced with olive and laurels, having each a golden star in the centre; four of these stars make a square, and the fifth crown is placed in the middle. The small flag of the republic differs only in having one crown in the centre instead of five.

Lower Peru.—Two horizontal bands, the upper one of which is white, the lower deep red.

Flag of Chili.—An upper horizontal band, divided into two parts, the first, blue, with a white star in the middle, the second white; a lower horizontal band entirely red.

Colombia.—Three horizontal bands, the highest of which is red, that in the centre blue and the lowest yellow.

Guatemala.—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue, and the middle one white.

Buenos Ayres.—Three horizontal bands, the highest and lowest of which are blue with a sun in the centre.

Mexico.—Three distinct bands, the upper green, the middle white, and the lower one red.

Panama.—Two horizontal bands, the upper one blue and the other yellow.

Hayti.—Two horizontal bands the higher blue the other red.

Brazil.—A yellow colored parallelogram, forming a green square, the imperial crown surrounded by nineteen stars, for the 19 provinces, is set in the centre of the yellow parallelogram.

A letter from Mexico predicts, that it is the destiny of Commodore Porter, at the head of the allied navies of Colombia and Mexico, to exact from Spain, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgment of the independence of the southern republics. We sincerely hope that the prediction may speedily be realized.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Emerald, arrived at Boston on Monday, Liverpool papers of the 21st and London of the 19th of July are received. They furnish only a few additional items of intelligence.

The distresses are so great in Ireland, that at Kilkenny, the baker's baskets were robbed in the streets. One woman who had taken a loaf, and devoured part of it, declared, that neither her nor her children had tasted any thing for three days, excepting hay and water.

The Stirling Bank at Glasgow, had failed—business very dull in the place.

The Belfast weavers had forwarded a memorial to the government, praying leave to emigrate.

A ship which had arrived at Plymouth from the Mediterranean reported that the American squadron were in the Archipelago.

The brig Mario, of Liverpool, on her return from Buenos Ayres, sunk in the British Channel, and thirty-seven persons, including several women and children, who were passengers, were drowned.

The profitable office of King's Printer, for Scotland, has been conferred on Sir Walter Scott.

The Baltimore Gazette of Friday gives the following as an extract of a letter from Santa Martha, received via Jamaica by the schooner Express, which arrived on that morning, bringing Jamaica papers of the 5th inst.

"On the 9th inst. a squadron, composed of one ship of the line, four frigates, and a schooner, came off the port; hovered about us until next day about two o'clock, when they proceeded to leeward. This day's post brings accounts of their being at anchor off a deserted part of the coast to leeward of Savannah, in all probability in search of water, or perhaps lurking for prizes. Every thing was ready here to give them a warm reception, had they attempted a landing. Gen. Montilla who happened to be upon one of his estates, ten leagues from where they were lying, immediately came up to Salceda, and raised en masse the Militia of that district; he also ordered up the Tyrodes of the guard [one of their crack regiments] from Cartagena; so that, if the enemy attempts to land, he will be met on all vulnerable points of the coast. Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which every individual ran to arms to defend his home."

The Congress of Bogota passed several laws with a view of benefiting public credit and revenue. One takes one-sixth of the salaries from all persons employed by Government; and an increase tax has been laid on all persons residing in Colombia.

All vessels going from Jamaica to Colombia will require to have a certificate with all goods they may carry over.

Extract of a letter from Panama to a gentleman in Kingston, dated the 10th ult.

"We have here the Mexican legation to the grand American Assembly, Messrs. Michelena and Dominguez, with their secretary Mr. Guerra, on the arrival of whom it was agreed upon to install the said Assembly on the 15th of the present month. We believe that his extraordinary occurrence will call the attention of Europe, and occasion some vacillation in the political machinations, which some Cabinets have entertained with respect to the Colombian world."

The day before yesterday the Battalion of Barrag arrived here from Peru, and proceeded to Cartagena: we expect very soon the arrival of the rest of the Army—and also the Liberator, whom we desire with much anxiety."

It is reported that Lord Cochrane has been assured by the British government, that it would not concern itself with his proceedings if he did not enter an English port.

It is affirmed that the Holy Alliance mean to differ the promulgation of the Portuguese Constitution, till the Government have time to make representations to the Emperor, Don Pedro.

The accounts from Constantinople are still of a doubtful character. The city presents a scene of devastation, all the palaces of the grandees having been pillaged. The Sultan was encamped under the protection of the banner of the Prophet, surrounded by his partisans. The firm conduct of the Sultan has induced many of his former opponents to make common cause with him; but it is admitted, even by those most anxious for his success, that no certain opinion can as yet be formed concerning the ultimate result of the bold measures which he has taken.

In the commencement of the struggle, none of the foreign, but the English Ambassador, could procure a courier to convey the intelligence of the insurrection to their respective Government. It is added that 5,000 Janizaries have fallen by the hands of the Bostangis. In the mean time it appears by the accounts from Corin that the insurrectionary spirit has extended itself to Albania, and even to the Malometan inhabitants occupying the lofty chain of Pindus &c. but this revolt could have no connection with that of Constantinople.—The Turks of Castoria, it appears, were so enraged at the intelligence, that they murdered the Archbishop and a great number of peaceable Christians, demolished and burnt the churches, attacked and destroyed San Marina, and after being defeated by the Christians, they turned their rage against the town of Anasoltzas, which they burnt as well as several Turkish villages in that country.

Baltimore Patriot.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

A letter from Guatemala, received at Boston says "we are without any news from the Congress of Panama, without doubt because the Representatives of Colombia, Peru and Guatemala, were the only ones that had arrived there. At this date (June 18th) those from Mexico must be there; and the majority being convened, it is natural to expect that they will commence their sessions. I have requested one of my particular friends there to advise you directly of the most important occurrences of the session."

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APPRENTICES WANTED.

I will take two or three Apprentices that can come well recommended to the Hating Business. Apply at my Sale Shop on Main Street Lexington or at my factory six miles west of Lexington on Steel's run

JOHN STEELE.

July, 1826—27—11

VARIETY.

FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FACT.

Messrs Editors.—In my late researches for information, I have not met with any article which has so deeply interested my mind, as the following account of the behaviour of a person born blind, upon receiving his sight at twenty years of age, by the operation of an Oculist. I think you cannot afford a greater gratification or treat to your numerous readers, than by giving it a place in your useful Sentinel. Yours respectfully.

LECTOR.

The operator, Dr. Grant, having observed the eyes of his patient, and convincing his relatives and friends, that it was highly probable he could remove the obstacle which prevented his sight; all his acquaintance, who had any curiosity to be present, when one of full age and understanding was to receive a new sense assembled themselves on this occasion, but were desired to preserve profound silence in case sight was restored, in order to let the patient make his own observations without the advantage of discovering his friends by their voices. Among many others, the mother, brothers, sister and a young lady for whom he had formed a particular attachment were present. The operation was performed with great skill, so that sight was instantly produced.

When the patient first received the dawn of light, there appeared such an ecstasy in his action that he seemed ready to swoon away in the surprise of joy and wonder. The surgeon stood before him with his instrument in his hands. The patient observed him from head to foot, and then observed himself as carefully, and comparing the doctor to himself, he observed both their hands were exactly alike except the instruments, which he took for part of the doctor's hands.—When he had continued in this amazement for several minutes, his mother, could no longer bear the agitation of so many passions as thronged upon her, but fell upon his neck crying out "my son, my son!" The young gentleman knew her voice, and could say no more than, "Oh me! are you my dear mother?" and fainted. On his recovery, he heard the voice of his female friend, which had a surprising effect upon him. Having called her to him, he appeared to view her with admiration and delight, and asked her what had been done to him? Whether, said he, I carried? Is all this about me, the thing which I have heard so often of? IS THIS SEEING! Were you always thus happy, when you were so glad to see each other? Where is Tom, who use to lead me? But methinks, I could now go any where without him.

"He attempted to walk alone, but seemed terrified. When they saw this difficulty, they told him that till he became better acquainted with his new being, he must let the servant still lead him. The boy being presented to him, he was asked what sort of a creature he took him to be before he had seen him? He answered, "he believed he was not so large as himself but that he was the same sort of a creature."

The rumor of this sudden change made all the neighbours throng to see him. As he saw the crowd gathering, he asked his physician "how many there were in all to be seen?" His physician replied, that it would be very proper for him to return to his late condition and suffer his eyes to be covered for a few days, until they should receive strength, for he might well remember that by degrees he had by little and little, come to the strength he had at present, in the ability of walking, moving, &c. and that it would be the power of affording him that wonderful transport he was in, except he would be contented to lay aside the use of them, till they became strong enough to bear the light without so much feeling as he underwent at present. With much reluctance he was prevailed upon to have his eyes covered, in which condition they kept him in a dark room, till it was proper to let the organ receive its objects without any further precaution.

After several days it was thought proper to unbind his head, and the young lady to whom he was attached was instructed to perform this kind office, in order to endure her still more to him, by so interesting a circumstance; and that she might moderate his exultations, by the persuasion of a voice which had so much power over him as her's ever had. When she began to take off the bandage from his eyes, she addressed him as follows:—

"William I am now taking the binding off in order to give you sight, but when I consider what I am doing I tremble with apprehension, that though I have from my childhood loved you, dark as you were, and though you have conceived a strong attachment for me, yet you will find there is a beauty which may ensnare you into a thousand passions of which you are now innocent, and take me from you forever. But before I put myself to that hazard, tell me in what manner that love you always professed for me, entered into your heart, for its usual admittance is at the eyes."

The young gentleman answered, "dear Lydia, if by seeing I am to lose the soft paintings which I have always felt when I heard your voice; if I am no more to distinguish the steps of her I love, when she approaches me, but to change the sweet and frequent pleasure for such an amazement as I experienced the little time I lately saw; or if I am to have any thing besides which may take from me the sense I have of what appeared most pleasing to me at that time, (which apparition it seems was you) pull out these eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful to you or unto myself. I wish for them but to see you; pluck them from their sockets, if they are to make me forget you."

Lydia was extremely satisfied and delighted with these assurances, and pleased herself with playing with her perplexities for a few moments, when she withdrew the bandage, and gave him light to his inexpressible joy and satisfaction.

In all his conversation with her, he manifested but very faint ideas of any thing which had not been received at the ear.

Heroism.—The following train of heroism in a Greek female, says a London paper, from the pen of a correspondent in the Levant:—"A young woman of Missolonghi and her brother quitted that place, and fighting their way through the ranks of the Turks succeeded in reaching the mountains. Upon arriving there the young man, overwhelmed by the effort and the weight of his arms sunk down and could go no further. At that moment a Turkish horseman came up with his sabre in his hand. The young woman seized her brother's pistol, shot the Turk took his horse, and after assisting her brother to mount it, conveyed him to safety. From thence she went to Napoli di Romania to sell the horse, in order to buy food and medicine for her brother."

The model of an invention of a new steam engine made by Mr. Cluff, of Norfolk, Va. has been exhibited in that city. It is said to be simple in its construction, of which some idea may be formed by supposing one end of a plain tube, of any dimensions required, to be inserted into a boiler, round which a fire is made, and the other end entering near the bottom, a reservoir of water heated by the steam continually passing into it through the tube. In the reservoir a wheel with buckets, similar to that of an overshot mill, revolves on a common axle, deriving its motion (which is rapid and of a power susceptible of any augmentation desired) from the steam which in its ascent from the bottom of the reservoir where the tube enters, continually fills the buckets and gives the wheel the necessary impetus. This description of the invention we derive from the Norfolk Beacon.

The person engaged as flute player to attend an exhibition of Wild Beasts at Montreal, having done playing went inside the ropes which surrounded the cages, for the purpose of putting by his flute; but being somewhat affected by liquor, and not being quite steady on his feet, he went close to the cages, when one of the animals instantly seized on his arm, tore the muscles and flesh, and laid open his cheek and the flesh at the side of his head. Though badly wounded it was thought he would survive. This incident furnishes an apt comment on the consequences of that too prevalent vice, intemperance, which brings on its votaries nothing but injury and disgrace.

The masonic fraternity and others, are cautioned in the Ontario Messenger, against a man calling himself "Captain William Morgan, as he is a swindler and a dangerous man."

It is stated in an eastern paper, that sweet oil, rubbed upon brass furniture, and upon horses, will effectually prevent flies from soiling the one or biting the other.

A silver mine has, it appears been discovered in Adams County, in this state, and an attempt is making to form a company to work it. The ore is of considerable richness.

A letter from a warm personal friend of Commodore Porter, to Mr. Niles, says, "Do not be surprised that Com. Porter, whose aspiring mind, caused him in a moment of excitement, to infringe the barriers of discipline in his own country, should at the head of the allied Navies of Mexico and Colombia, become the terror of the Spanish Coast. I'll err not, it is his destiny to exact from the mother country, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Republics."

FROM THE GOSHEN REPUBLICAN.

Quick Work.—We have a boy in the office whose up in about 12 hours, one day last week, the type which fills a page of this paper. There are about what printers call 13,000 m's in a page; which, considering he has not been at the business but about eighteen months is highly creditable to his activity and we publish this to stimulate others to follow his example. It may be proper to mention, that the matter was very free from errors, not a single doublet, and but few turned letters.

Extraordinary event, if true.—The London Courier has copied the following story from the Etolie, a Paris paper, of a man being restored to life after being frozen in an avalanche 170 years. The Editor calls upon Major Longbow, Munchausen and Ferdinand Mendez Pinto to hide their diminished heads.

Dr. James Hotham of Morpeth, Northumberland, returning from Switzerland, is stated to have reported that a most extraordinary event had lately passed at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, a league from Aizoli, in the valley of Leventine. At the bottom of a kind of cavern, the body of a man, about 30 years of age, was perceived under a heap of ice, proceeding from an avalanche. As the body seemed to be fresh as it had been stifled only half an hour before, Dr. Hotham caused it to be taken out and having laid the clothes pulled off, ordered it to be plunged in cold water. It was then so frozen that it was covered with a crust of ice. It was then placed in lukewarm water. Afterwards it was put in a warm bed, and treated as usual in cases of suffocation, by which means animation was restored. What was the astonishment of every body, when the individual, having recovered the use of his faculties, declared that he was Roger Dodsworth, son of the antiquary of the same name, born in 1629, who returning from Italy in 1660, a year after the death of his father was buried under an avalanche.

Dr. Hotham according to the same account, is stated to have added that Mr. Dodsworth feels a great stiffness in all his joints, but by degrees they will become as flexible as before the accident. If Mr. Dodsworth fully recovers and should pass thro' Lyons to return to his country after 166 years absence, it may be predicted that he will attract, in the highest degree the public curiosity."

M. Thibault, (de l'Orne,) a young medical professor of great distinction in France, has just presented to the Academy of Surgery in Paris a paper in which he describes a new method of dissolving the stone in the bladder. Few inventions have laid under contribution a greater number of the sciences, and few have ever promised more happy results. A most ingeniously constructed instrument conducts into the bladder a little pocket, very thin in texture but capable of resisting the action of the strongest acids. By an admirable mechanical contrivance, the stone is enclosed in the pocket, which is subsequently closed in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the escape of any of the liquids which are injected into it. The action of the dissolvent, powerful in itself, is augmented by the electrical current of the voltaic pile, which alone is capable of dissolving the hardest bodies. This paper has excited a great sensation, and the report of the Academy upon it, which will no doubt contain the detail necessary to the elucidation of this most valuable invention, is expected with considerable impatience.

In the prosecution of the excavation of the summit level of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, in Sullivan county, New York the workmen have discovered a part of the bones of a Mammoth, consisting of one of the hip bones and a number of joints of the back. The weight of the hip bone, when first taken out was 35 pounds, although much depreciated in weight, on account of the great length of time it must have lain in the earth. It is thought from the dimensions of this bone, that the animal must have been eight or nine feet across the hips when living. The socket of the thigh bone was found to be 23 inches in circumference.

Another Revolutionary Heroine.—It becomes our duty as journalists, to record the death of CAPT. STANTON PRENTISS, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Marietta, in Ohio, on the 21st ult. in the seventy sixth year of his age. He followed the seafaring life for thirty years, during which time "he suffered shipwreck, imprisonment, sickness and hunger, nearly to starvation;" but being blessed with a strong constitution, he survived all those hardships, and was actively engaged, during the whole of the revolution, in securing the privileges which our country now enjoys. He lived long enough to hear read to him the accounts of the death of Messrs. Jefferson and Adams, on the Jubilee anniversary of our Independence, and on that occasion he raised his hands and exclaimed, "The hand of Providence is visible in this extraordinary coincidence; the day is now rendered more sacred by the death of these great men."

We have been favored with the Cartagena Gazette of the 23d of July, which, however, contains no news; and but three articles of any sort. The first, an extract from the Gazette Extraordinary of the 18thm, of the 22d June, giving an account of the Installation of the American Congress, on that day—the second, an address from Don MANUEL LORENZO DE VIDAURRE, Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Peru, to the Plenipotentiaries from the other states—and the third, a letter from Gen. PAZ to the Liberator BOLIVAR. The address of Vidaurre contains many judicious reflections as to the subjects that ought to occupy the deliberations of the congress,—in none of which do we perceive the slightest cause to regret that our country has decided to take a part in those deliberations—and take an interesting view of the future prospects and destinies of the infant states.—Nat Journal.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 12th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1824 (recorded in the Clerk's office of the Fayette county court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 18th day of October next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boone Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years on the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—tds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 27th of April & 8th of July 1821, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on Hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerk's Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 18—33tds



RACING.

THE COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES. WILL commence on the 2d Wednesday in October next, being the 11th of the month. The Columbia turf will be in fine order, the proprietor having been at great expense and care, in order to render it safe and easy for the performance of running horses. Gentlemen from a distance can be furnished with every convenience necessary for themselves and Horses in the town of Columbia previous to the days of racing.

E. M. WAGGENER, Sec'y.

August 23, 1826—35

The Editors of the Commentator, and Louisville Advertiser will insert the above in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Secretary by the 11th day of Oct.

NEW CURRYING SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have established a Currying Shop on Main Street adjoining Mr. L. Young's Boot and Shoemaking shop, and opposite the Post Office, where they will keep constantly on hand ALL KINDS OF LEATHER, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit a share of patronage from a liberal public, as we have just commenced business for OURSELVES.

KENNEY AND CLARK.

Lex September 8, 18 6-36td.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscribers offer for sale that commodious and valuable Tavern stand in the town of Nicholasville, Jessamine county, formerly owned by the late General William Lewis and Captain Richard Hightower, and for many years occupied by them as a tavern. They offer in addition, a lot adjoining in the rear of said tavern; having a large and commodious stable, capable of holding upwards of 40 horses. The stable is brick and in every way fitted for the tavern or livery stable keeper. They offer also sundry out lots, which have no buildings on them well sorted and situated for garden or pasturing. As no individual would probably make so large a purchase without examining the premises. Further notice is deemed needless any person wishing to be informed as to the extent, title &c. of said property, can be further satisfied by application to H. Willis living on the premises, or to either of the subscribers, living near Nicholasville. Terms made easy to the purchaser.

RICHARD HIGHTOWER and JOSEPH WALLACE.

36—6*



TO FARMERS.—HOSE wishing to raise a crop of Fall Barley can now be supplied with SEED, by applying at the LEXINGTON BREWERY. 43 3-4 cents will be paid per bushel for good BARLEY the ensuing season by MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.

Lexington, Sept 7, 1826—36td.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that whereas I have given my note to Thomas Helm for \$500 payable two years after the 12th inst. for a consideration not yet rendered, agreeable to contract, I feel under no obligation to pay the same. They are therefore cautioned against trading for or receiving the said note, under expectation of receiving payment from me.

CHILES TERRELL.

Fayette county, August 16th 1826—35td.

LAW LECTURES.

THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be 1. Constitutional Law 2. Common Law, Civil and Criminal. 3. Equity. 4. Practice. 5. Maritime Law.

Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Most Court and Legislative Assembly as usual. Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures, need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the course.

A well furnished Library is provided for the use of the pupils gratis.

The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOLLARS, Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS.

Lexington, Ky. August 4, 1826—34tdNov.

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

During the late sitting of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in Lexington, the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum passed a resolution, inviting the members to visit that institution: The Grand Lodge accepted the invitation, and most of the members in company with the commissioners attended. We give below the resolutions of the Commissioners, together with the letter to their Chairman from the Grand Lodge, expressive of their gratification on observing the order, regularity and neatness which appeared in every part of that establishment.

At a called meeting of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum held 30th August 1826 at Mr. Hunt's Store, present, John W. Hunt, Chm. Mr. Bradford, Wm. Morton and Richard Higgins.

On motion—It was unanimously agreed to invite the members of the Grand Lodge to visit the Asylum this evening at 4 o'clock, or at any time that may be more convenient to them. The Commissioners will attend to receive them, upon being informed when it may suit their convenience.

Ordered—That the Superintendent permit any of the members of said Lodge to visit and inspect the building and its inmates, that may be proper to be seen during their sittings.

It is further ordered—That the Superintendent furnish the Grand Master of said Lodge with a copy of the foregoing, and request him to communicate the same to the members.

JOHN W. HUNT, Chm.

A copy Att. ANDREW M'CALL, Super't.

To John W. Hunt Esq. Chairman of the Board of Managers, of the Lunatic Asylum of Lexington. Sir—The members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, beg leave to acknowledge the obligation, conferred on them, by your polite invitation, (of which they have availed themselves) to visit the institution, over which you preside.

The Lunatic Asylum, being founded upon the principles of Charity, Humanity and Philanthropy, and having for its object the alleviation of the distressed; and the restoration, to their friends and to society, of unfortunate beings, who by the dispensation of a divine providence, have been deprived of their reason. This visit, could not fail to excite in the bosom of every Mason present, feelings of sympathy and deep interest.

Although the unfortunate and distressed situation of some of the inmates, produced some unpleasant sensations, on your visitors, for the moment; they were greatly overbalanced by the reflection, that the humanity and charity of individuals, and the liberality, of a wise and philanthropic Legislature, have established an Institution, in every respect well calculated, to alleviate their distress, to make their situation more comfortable than it otherwise could be, and if practicable, to restore them to reason and to their friends and country.

Your visitors were highly gratified to observe, the order, regularity and neatness, which appeared in every part of the establishment; it shews the capacity, and attention, of its Officers, and proves the faithful discharge of their duty.

The Asylum is a public institution, which in the opinion, of your visitors, is entitled to the praise and admiration, of an enlightened community; and worthy the attention of the Legislature of a free people.

Here, the unfortunate inmates, are provided with every necessary and comfort, suitable to their situation; they have the benefit of the best medical aid, derived from the attending physicians, and from the advice, and attention of the enlightened, learned and distinguished medical faculty of Transylvania University; to say nothing of the savings to the state, in a pecuniary point of view, the pleasing truth that by means of this institution, many unfortunate, and distressed individuals, who would be otherwise lost to society, may be restored to their friends and country, and become useful citizens.—Reflects much honor upon the individuals who commenced, and the Legislatures who promoted its establishment; and the manner in which it has been conducted, entitle its managers, superintendent and officers, to the highest credit and applause.

May your institution meet the expectations, and receive the support of an enlightened public, is the sincere prayer of your visitors.

Accept for yourself, and the officers of the Asylum, the best wishes, of your friends and humble servants

THOMAS BODLEY.
LEVY TYLER.
JOHN PAYNE.
Committee.

NOTES ON KENTUCKY; SECTION 4.

About the 1st of March 1775, Col. Boone with forty choice woodsmen from Powell's valley, together with Col. Richard Henderson, Capt. N. Hart, John Sartrell and Maj. Wm. B. Smith, again attempted to brave the terrors of a savage wilderness, with the view of making a permanent settlement in the fertile regions of Kentucky. They prosecuted their journey until within 15 miles of where Boonesborough now stands, unmolested, when [on the 20th of March, a little before day break] they were attacked by a party of Indians, who fired into their tents, and wounded a Capt. Twitty through both knees, and his servant mortally. The Indians rushed forward to Twitty's tent to scalp him, when a faithful bulldog of his, laid hold of one of them by the throat and put him down; he cried out for help to his companions, when one of them tomahawked the dog, and the whole made a precipitate retreat. Boone's party lost two men killed and had one wounded. Notwithstanding the enemy were repulsed, on the 23d they returned again and made a second attack, in which three white men were killed and two wounded and the enemy again repulsed. Having arrived on the bank of the Kentucky river, the party on the 1st day of April 1775 began to erect a fort, and called it Boonesborough [after Col. Boone] and the place has retained that name from that to the present time.

On the 4th day of April the Indians killed one of Boone's party—on the 14th the fort was finished, when Col. Boone set out on his return for his family whom he had left on Clinch river, and as soon as the journey could be accomplished returned with them to Boonesborough. Mrs. Boone and her daughters, were the first white women that migrated to Kentucky. On the 24th day of December following, the Indians killed one white man and wounded another near Boonesborough.

In the spring of the same year (1774.) Benjamin Logan (afterwards Gen. Logan, and a conspicuous character in the history of Kentucky) set out from his residence near Abingdon Virginia, for this new country. On his arrival in Kentucky, he, with William Gillespie, planted and raised a small crop of corn. Logan returned to his family, and on the 8th of March 1776 he arrived again at his camp in Kentucky, with Mrs. Logan and the rest of his family.

ily. This place was afterwards known by the names of Logan's station and St. Asaphs.

Logan endeavored to prevail on some adventurers in the neighborhood of the Crab Orchard, to make a stand with him at his place, but without effect; he was therefore compelled for the safety of his family, which he considered in great danger to remove them to Harrodsburg, after which he returned home himself and attended to his crop. His family remained at Harrodsburg until February 1777 when they also joined him at St. Asaphs.

During the year 1775, Boonesborough and Harrodsburg were places of general rendezvous and considered the only places of safety in the country; those therefore who removed their families to Kentucky, made choice of one of these places for a temporary residence. About the month of September in that year, Harrodsburg was first honoured with the presence of a white woman. Among the first were Mrs. McGarey, Mrs. Denton and Mrs. Hogan.

On the 14th day of July 1776, being a fine pleasant evening, Jimima Boone, a daughter of Col. Boone, and Betsey and Fanny Calloway, daughters of Col. Calloway, took a walk from the fort at Boonesborough down the margin of the Kentucky river; they had gone but a short distance before they were surprised by a party of Indians who lay in ambush, taken prisoners and hurried off as fast as possible. It was no sooner known that the young women were missing, than Col. Boone Maj. Wm. Smith and six other men on foot pursued them and on the 16th a little below the upper Blue Licks, overtook them, killed two of the Indians, recovered the young women without losing a man or having one wounded.—Col. Calloway and family had arrived at Boonesborough but a short time previous to this event.

Capt George Rogers Clark (afterwards General Clark) arrived in Kentucky early in 1775, left Lees-town in the fall, went to Pittsburgh and returned early in 1776.

In 1773 Col. Thompson from the state of Pennsylvania, came down the Ohio and made a number of surveys on the Ohio and Licking rivers, the latter they called Salt lick creek.

The company of which Col. Henderson was principal, assumed the title of the Transylvania Company, and a number became attached to them during the early part of this year, after which they conceived the project of establishing a proprietary government, south of the Kentucky river, by the name and style of TRANSYLVANIA. For this purpose a convention was held at Boonesborough, the members like the ancient States General, sat under the noted large elm at that place, where all the civil officers of the proposed government were appointed.

The adventurers on the south side of Kentucky were very much divided, on account of the claim set up by the Transylvania company, within the chartered limits of Virginia, some claiming under Henderson and Co, and some under Virginia.

In consequence of this division, a meeting of the people was called at Harrodsburg on the 1st of June, when a considerable number assembled and George Rogers Clark, [afterwards Gen. Clark] and John Gabriel Jones were elected delegates to represent the state of the country to the Legislature of Virginia. The Transylvania company used every means in their power to prevent the election of delegates to Virginia, but failed.

Through the representation of Clark and Jones to the legislature of Virginia, the county of Kentucky, [now state] was stricken off from the county of Pinecastle, and to enable the inhabitants of Kentucky to defend themselves against the Indians, Clark and Jones were furnished with a quantity of ammunition. They took charge of the ammunition and with it descended the Ohio river to an island near the mouth of Lawrence's or Limestone creek, when for the want of horses to carry it on they deposited it on the island.

A few days after the arrival of Clark and Jones, at McClelland's station, the latter with nine others set out on horseback to bring on the ammunition from the island. On the 26th of December they were met on Johnson's fork of Licking by a party of Indians, and were routed with the loss of four of their party. Joseph Rogers was taken prisoner, John G. Jones and William Graden killed, and Josiah Dixon missing who was never after heard of.

On the 29th of the same month, between 40 and 50 Indians commanded by a noted Mingo warrior named Pluggy attacked McClelland's fort, [where Georgetown now stands] in which at that time there were about 20 men; after a few hours the Indians withdrew, having received considerable injury as it was afterwards understood, with the loss of Pluggy their principal warrior. The loss of the whites were John McClelland and Charles White mortally wounded, and Robert Todd (afterwards General Todd) and Edward Worthington wounded who recovered.

After the attack made on McClelland's fort, a party from Harrodsburg made a second attempt to bring the ammunition from the island, and succeeded and deposited it in Harrodsburg. This was considered not only a relief at that moment, but an important means of saving the country. As by it the people were not only enabled to procure food for themselves, but to defend their forts against the attacks of the Indians. As there were not more than from 20 to 30 men who were materially interested in keeping possession of the posts on the north side of the Kentucky, they were considered too few to maintain their standing in the spring, they therefore on the 30th January 1777 broke up and removed some to Boonesborough, and the rest to Harrodsburg. Thus the whole population of Kentucky were in these two forts, and did not exceed 150 men fit for duty, and about 40 families who were to be supported by meat from the woods and corn from the fields.

The perilous situation of the country at this time, pointed out the necessity of forming the militia in

* In the order of time, this article should have appeared in Sec. 3.

to companies, and their submitting to some kind of authority. George Rogers Clark, who shortly after was commissioned a Major, was appointed to command at Harrodsburg—Cols. Calloway and Boone at Boonesborough.

On the 28th of March 1777 a large body of Indians laid siege to Harrodsburg. They began their operations by dividing into small parties, and way-laying every path and avenue to the fort from the fields or forest; concealing themselves behind trees, bushes, &c. and they also attempted to cut off all supplies by killing the cattle. Unable however to accomplish their purpose, they retired from Harrodsburg and made a descent on Boonesborough. During the attack on Harrodsburg, Garret Pendergrass was killed, and Peter Elinn either killed or taken, as his body was never found.

Kentucky having been formed into a county; on the 18th day of April, Richard Calloway and John Todd were elected to represent the people in the General Assembly of Virginia.

On the 20th April Benj. Lynn and Samuel Moore, two active woodsmen set out from Harrodsburg for Illinois; their business was only known to Major Clark and a few others until after their return, which was on the 22d of June, and not then to many. Maj. Clark's arrangements with the executive, and his expedition the next Spring best explains the errand of Lynn and Moore to Kaskaskias.

On the 20th of May 1777, whilst the women at Logan's station were milking early in the morning, having a guard of men with them, a large party of Indians who had been concealed, made a sudden attack upon them, in which one man was killed, and two wounded, one of which mortally, the other with the women and the rest of the men got into the fort.

The man who was mortally wounded, was left on the ground, as the party were unable to bring him off; his name was Burr Harrison. The Indians were afraid to attempt to approach the wounded man, as he was within rifle shot of the fort and in open view. After some time he was discovered attempting to rise, when Logan who had in vain endeavoured to excite a party to aid him in bringing in the wounded man, made the attempt alone and succeeded in the midst of a shower of Bullets discharged at him by the Indians without receiving any injury.

On the 4th of July Boonesborough was besieged by about 200 Indians; they killed one white man and wounded two. At that time there were only 32 men in the fort. The siege lasted two days, during which the Indians had seven of their party killed.

About this time all the stations in the country were besieged, for the obvious purpose of preventing the people from aiding each other.

On the 19th July 1777, Logan's station was again besieged by about 200 Indians; there was at that time only 15 men in the fort, two of whom were killed and one wounded.

One of the men killed was shot down at the fort gate and scalped, and a large bundle of papers laid on his breast. These papers were proclamations from Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) at that time Commander in Chief of all the British forces in Canada, and addressed to the people of Kentucky generally, and to Clark and Logan by name. They were kept secret by Gen. Logan for many years afterwards, for what reason is not known.

About this time Col. John Bowman arrived from Virginia at Logan's station with 100 men, most of whose time of service had expired on the road, and was not considered as a permanent protection.

[SECTION 5.—Will contain many interesting occurrences of this very eventful period, among which are a formidable attack made by the Indians on Harrodsburg—Boone taken prisoner by the Indians at the Lower Blue Licks &c. Two attacks made on Boonesborough by a large body of Indians. The country preserved by the intrepid and hazardous conduct of Benj. Logan and James Harrod, &c.]

Most of the important facts contained in these notes, are known to many now living in Kentucky, who, if they discover any material errors in them, are solicited to communicate such errors to us and they shall be corrected.]

FOR THE GAZETTE.

That very ridiculous practice of whittling, cutting letters and marks with a knife, so fascinating to the people of Kentucky; the existence of which is recorded in legible characters not only on the furniture of every court house in the state, but even in the Legislative halls, colleges, and seminaries of learning, has been transferred into our sanctuaries of religion. If youths, sons of respectable parents, are permitted during divine service, to be cutting letters and figures on the inside of pews, and whispering and laughing with each other without reproof, the society in which it is permitted, must share in the disgrace. If this notice does not check the practice, the subject will be resumed.

A SPECTATOR.

RELIGION AND MASONRY.

Mr. Bradford—I am distressed to learn that the south district association of Baptists held at Salt river meeting house in Mercer County in last month appointed a committee *Pi et armis*, to meet at Jessamine meeting house a few miles from Nicholasville on the 30th of this month, to arraign an try the church at that place, in order to reach a preacher, who was formerly a member of the society of Free-masons.—In vain did this proscribed preacher offer to produce evidence of his demitting, from said societies of masons, neither him or his friends were permitted to speak in extenuation of the horrible crime, and strange as it may seem it is stated that the moderator or chairman presiding over this association, declared he would resign and not sanction the minutes or acts of that body by his signature, if one of the majority should again call up the question. These statements have come in such an imposing shape as to leave little or no doubt of their correctness. The writer of this article could feign hope that there were some exaggerations and that so respectable a body of christians have not departed so far from the liberal principles adopted by other denominations of our country. The circumstance of refusing to hear the accused or any one for him is a point in this case of the most unfavourable character for a country where religious and civil liberty has been so long protected by the laws, and practised by the most eminent men of this nation. The general complaint in every quarter of the world against Russia and Portugal for ignorance

and oppression in attempting to persecute the free-masons of those countries, is the best evidence that neither religion or the rights of man have any thing to apprehend from Masonic Societies because complaints have always been loudest in those countries, where there was the least respect for Religion or the rights of man; and this remark so fully warranted by the tyrannical Empire of Russia, and the no less benighted Kingdom of Portugal; holds good in most cases of similar attempts of individuals.—

The prosperity of Religion in general, and that of the Baptist order in particular, is very sincerely desired by the writer, and he heard with real regret of an interference of the south district with a subject that does not concern them, and that too in a manner too intemperate for any tribunal.

A FRIEND TO RELIGION.

We regret to learn that intelligence has been received at the State Department of the death of Mr. ANDERSON, our Minister to Colombia. He died at Cartagena, on the 24th of July, on his way to Panama, as one of the commissioners to the great American Congress.—Nat. Journal.

DIED.

On Thursday, August 10th, at the residence of Mr. C. I. Cuny in the Pine Woods, (near Alexandria, La.) Mrs. M. F. Cuny, lady of Dr. R. R. Cuny. At Philadelphia, on 16th August last, Mrs. Elizabeth Cummins, wife of Mr. Charles Cummins of this town.

At Athens, in Alabama, John H. Coleman, Esq. late of Paris.

Lately, Mrs. Nancy T. Spears, consort of Mr. Abraham Spears, of Bourbon.

In this place on the 30th of August, Margaret Jane, infant daughter of Mr. Jesse Bolton.

In this place, on the 8th inst. Andrew Jackson, infant son of Mr. Joseph Bruen.

On the 10th inst. in this place William Edward, infant son of Mr. Thomas M'Onat.

In this place on the same Evening, Miss Maria Wickliffe, daughter of Mr. Charles Wickliffe.

AUCTION SALES.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, September 16, AT 10 O'CLOCK WILL BE SOLD

BY D. BRADFORD,

CLOTHS, Kerseys, Vestings; Bombazetts and Circassian Plaid; Irish Linen, Madapolin, Sea Island and Orleans Shirting; Jacket Book and Cambric Muslins; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs, Plain and Figured Silk; Bed Ticking, Grecian Stripes, and Baize; Ribbons, Galoons and Tapes; Sewing silk and Cotton; Coat, Vest, Suspender and Shirt Buttons; Tuck and Fine Combs; Hats, Boots, Shoes and Pumps; Razors, Shaving Boxes and Soap; Nails and Brads, Carriage Whips; Glassware, Wire Sieves, &c. &c.

At Private Sale, a few very superior Water proof Hats.

For Sale.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient Brick Buildings in a pleasant part of the town, suitable for a private family, which can be had on reasonable terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell SAMUEL RANKIN. Sept. 15 1826—37f

"UNITED STATES" TELEGRAPH." MR. JOHN NORTON is authorised to receipt for any sums due on account of the United States Telegraph. D. GREEN. Sept. 12 1826—37f.

TOWN ORDINANCE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, September 7th 1826.—The following ordinance was proposed and passed, to wit.

BE IT ORDAINED, that any citizen of Lexington, who shall have a stove pipe passing out through the wooden part of any building in town, shall cause the said pipe to pass through a sheet of Iron or Tin or surrounded with Brick, so as to leave two inches all round between the pipe and the wood; and that the pipe shall extend two feet from the outer part of the building.

Be it further ordained, that any person transgressing the above-given ordinance shall be fined five dollars per day to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace.

A copy att. H. L. BODLEY, c l k t t l.

Sept. 15 1826—37—3t

State of Kentucky, Jessamine Circuit Set. July Term 1826. Thomas Haydon and Nathaniel Morris, complainants, against James Dunis Ex'ors. and others defendants.

THIS day came the complainants by their Counsel and on their motion, leave was given, and they filed a bill of revivor against the heirs of Lewis Craig deceased; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joseph Bledsoe and William Thomas and Frances his wife, Beneficiaries, made by the said bill of revivor, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, it is ordered by the court, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainants bills herein the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, for two calendar months in succession; and this suit is ordered to be continued until the next term.

A copy test. DANIEL B. PRICE, clk j. c. c.

37—2m.

FOR SALE.

THE tract of land whereon I live, containing 442 acres, with never failing water, with a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and good out houses, two hundred acres cleared, with a SAW and GRIST MILL a d about 250 large apple trees. Also, about 300 acres of first hand land, with 120 cleared, good water and apple orchard; two log dwelling houses and other out houses. Half the purchase money to be paid the first of next September, the balance in two annual instalments. JOHN MOSLEY. Jessamine county, Sept. 11th 1826—37—2

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 12th of August, a large mare 4 years old, about 14 hands high, blaze in her face, roan nose, hind feet white, shod before. Any person delivering her to me at my house on the Russell's road near Robert Harrison's, or giving such information that I can get her the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid. SAMUEL RANKIN. 37—3t.

New Auction and Commission House. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

I. LYON, Auctioneer. Lexington, 12th 1826—26

DOCTOR RATRIE, WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY.

IN Lexington until the first of August next.—His Room is on Main street, second door from Mr. Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1826—2—f.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and now opening a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SELECTED by himself, consisting of British, French, India and Domestic—with his usual supply of Blue and Black Electoral Saxony and London Superfine BROAD CLOTHS.

Olives, Greens, Browns, Drabs, Claret and Mixed, for SUITINGS and GREAT COATS. CARPETINGS for Rooms, Passages and Stairs; BOLTING CLOTHS, No. 3, 5, 6 and 7; FLOWERED PAPER for Rooms and Passages; WINES in half Barrels of a superior quality.

On Consignment, WINDOW GLASS of all sizes—BOTTLES in Boxes. All of which will be sold at his usual low rates. And to those purchasing to sell again, he can offer considerable inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

No. 49, Main street.

Lexington, September 1826—35—6t

BOOK BINDING.



BENJAMIN KEISER,

INFORMS the public that he has re-commenced the Book-Binding Business in its various branches, on Short-street, next door below Messrs. Wilkins, McKeane & Co's. Commission Store, where he will thankfully receive orders for any thing in his line, and pledges himself to execute his work in the best manner. The best assurance he can offer is a reference to his old customers.

September 1, 1826—35f

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 20th day of SEPTEMBER 1826, on the premises of the late Jacob Kellar, the following articles viz:

Two elegant pair of MILL STONES, one wheat and the other corn; and one Bolting Cloth, Running Gear &c.—one Waggon and Gear; Horses, Cows and Sheep; one elegant eight day Clock, and House Furniture—two likely NEGRO BOYS, one 10 and the other 12 years of age. A credit of sixty days will be given on all sums over \$5, with bond and approved security. All sums of \$5 and under, Cash in hand. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

September 1—35—5t

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, at my Auction and Commission Store, next door to Mr. S. Pilkington, Main-st. Calicoes, Cambricks, Muslins Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks Plads, Muslin and Silk Robes, Messalls Quil s and Counterpanes, Linen, Diaper, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Combs, Beads &c.

Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Butcher, Shoe and Dirk Knives; Razors, Scissors, Chisels, Chest, Pad and Tilt Locks; Butt and Table Hinges; Japanned Tea Boards; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Brimstone, Whiting, Logwood, Glauber Salts, Together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I. LYON, Auc'r.

My Regular Auction Sales two or three times a Week. Lexington, July 28, 1826—30f

ALMANACS.

THE Old BLAND MAN will attend to sell Almanacs at the following places next season:

At Versailles on the 1st Mondays in October, November and December.

At Nicholasville on the 3d Mondays in October and November.

At Frankfort from the 1st to the 3d Monday in December.

At Georgetown on the 1st Monday in January.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

August 20—34

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

At the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Currying shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS M'OUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE, Where they offer for sales as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, New Orleans do Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Pepper and Allspice, Cloves and Ginger, Almonds and Raisins, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in kegs, Port, Claret, Madeira and Tenerife Wine Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Gun powder and Shot, Madder, Copperas and Allum, Logwood and Camwood, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spanish and common Cigars, Glass and Queensware, Spun Cotton, Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen, Cut Nails and Brads, Flour by the bbl. cwt. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers.

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS.

Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McOut, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RUSK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CRACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

* They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit.

Lex. July 3rd 1826—27—tf.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON,

HAS just received from the eastward, an Invoice of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale

Wholesale and Retail, together with a general assortment of Paints, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also

Shinn's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chymical Store

POETRY.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON, NATURE'S GLAD OFFERING.

COLUMBIA weeps! The trumpet's gladning sound
From all the hills, had wak'd the slumbering earth
Nature assumed, to earth's remotest bound.
The garb of gladness and the smile of mirth.
The eastern hills, in verdure clad and gay,
Received the smile of nature's fairest dawn;
The vales rejoiced at each refulgent ray,
And glory beamed on each recumbent lawn.
The bugles sounded in the passing breeze;
The reed, the pipe, teemed with harmonious glee;
And all the land and ocean's foaming seas,
The chorus joined of FREEDOM'S JUBILEE.
The noontide came; and Nature on her throne,
Crown'd with the Sun, looked on the earth below;
Her diadem in glorious brightness shone,
And all her works smiled with a joyous glow.

"Be glad, ye earth, said Nature, and rejoice,
For FREEDOM reigns and man again is free;
Proclaim the triumph with the trumpet's voice,
And hail in gladness FREEDOM'S JUBILEE."
"Bring forth, COLUMBIA, thy beloved son,
And from the altar bid his spirit rise;
A meet glad offering to the Holy One,
And earth's most glorious, grateful, sacrifice."

COLUMBIA wept! The altar blaz'd again,
The smoke ascended to the God of love;
And earth resigned, and the propitious sky,
Received the Patriot JEFFERSON above.

"Weep not, COLUMBIA, said the mighty Queen,
For glory crowns thy best beloved son;
Thy FREEDOM hallowed by his death hath been,
And he in death a triple crown hath won."

The feast proceeds: the triumph proclaims again,
The joys of freedom on its natal day,
Gladness and joy once more in triumph reign,
And heaven sends forth an earth illumining ray.

'Tis eventide, the queen again ascends
Her radiant throne, to close the festive scene;
And pale COLUMBIA tremblingly attends,
Another summons from the mighty queen.

"Bring forth, fair one, thy next beloved son,
And on the altar bid the offering kneel;
And he for him the crown of glory won,
And for thy freedom Heaven's eternal seal."

COLUMBIA wept! the altar blaz'd again,
The flame ascending to the heavens high;
FREEDOM was hallowed in its glorious reign,
And Adams crown'd in glory in the sky.

PYTHIAS.

THE MARTIAL PETTICOAT.

During the war of 1813, the British ships approaching New-London, and threatening an instant attack, a battery was mounted on Groton Bank, by a few volunteers, who found some difficulty in procuring flannel for cartridges, when the incidents described below took place.

When war's red banner waved on high,
And foes appear'd in view,
To guard our land from threaten'd storm,
Each patriot spirit flew.
On Groton's Heights a battery rear'd,
Demands the soldier's care,
And ammunition to provide
All hearts and hands prepare.

For flannel Major SMITH throws off
His drawers quick as thought,
And Mrs. BAILEY instant gives
Her under petticoat.

Take it, she cries, tell Briton's sons,
Sooner than strike our flag,
Columbia's children all as one,
Will part with their last rag.

With pleasure are the gifts receiv'd,
Courage and joy unite,
For they can ne'er be beaten, who
So promptly strip to fight.

But not for cartridges is us'd
The offering of the fair;
To nobler purpose quick applied,
It streams aloft in air.

Our country is a ship, they say,
Then how soon to man her,
As to her gallant sons display
Such heart inspiring banner!

For who would not, by duty led,
Beauty and Booty save,
With ten fold zeal, while o'er his head
Should such an ensign wave!

For me, the Turkish three-tail'd arms
Or Eagle, pride of world,
Have not such animating charms
As Petticoat unfurl'd.

Of old, the Grecian god of war,
Or else the story lies,
To shun the stage of Troy employ'd
A Petticoat's disguise.

But we, as bold as Alexander,
All peril fearing not,
Would rather die while fighting under
Our war-like Petticoat.

Indeed, 'tis said our President,
The brave and good MONROE,
With cordial heart and friendly grasp
Told Mrs. BAILEY so.—

Then health to both—but that our song
May end in this direction—
May we ne'er want, in time of need
For Petticoat protection.

C. H.

May 5, 1824.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' LITERARY GAZETTE.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

Sweet home of peace! the ling'ring day,
Still plays upon thy turret's grey;
But silent now the voice of prayer
Which once uprose so sweetly there:
The crickets' sibilous cry alone
Is mingled with the low wind's moan.
Sadly they seem to wait the fate,
That left thy altars desolate.

Sweet home of peace! how oft I've stood
Amid thy little solitude.
A transient boy stolen forth to get
The crane's-bill and the violet,—
And listen to the village hum
Which on the quiet year would come,
With the long echoing laugh and shout,
Sent shrilly from the arching roost.

And oft at Autumn's balmy eve,
When the bright flowers began to leave
The faded grass, and gloriously
The harvest moon went up the sky;
From the far distant greenwood tree,
The kit's light notes of melody,
Stole upwards to the holy ground
As joyously the dance went round.

Here, when the Sabbath day was done,
And ruddily the Summer sun
Shone o'er the little vale below,—
Uprose the hymn so sweet so slow,
The traveller in the distant land
Paused on his way to catch again
The lingering notes, till parting day,
Threw its cold shadows o'er his way.

Those days have passed; and mournfully
The chilly wind goes rustling by;
But finds not there those beautiful flowers
It sported with in happier hours.
And gentle forms who love to gaze
Upon their bloom in youthful days,
Like them have passed away and died,
And humbly here sleep side by side.

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE LANDS

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—15.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 25th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (as recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott county on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one Hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit: in Lot No. 28 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1823, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (as recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of LAND, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 250 dollars, with interest from the 11th day of Oct. 1823, and 150 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with costs; subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of two Mortgages (dated 4th of May and 3d of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of Aug. next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right title and interest of said Palmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit.) In lot No. 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d January 1825, and \$290 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmateer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board

JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

The Sale of the above property is postponed until the 30th of SEPTEMBER next.

August 9 1826—32ds

Brushes, Soap, and Glue,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease. SAM. COOLIDGE.

20—tf.

JOHN M. HEWITT, TRUSS MAKER.

(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.) I am now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,
Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual. Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf

The Fountain of Health.

JUST received and will constantly keep a supply of BLUE LICK WATER by the barrel, keg or gallon. The fountain will be kept cool for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who will visit the shop, Cheapside No. 3, Lexington Ky.

JAMES GRAVES.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. 23—tf.

NOTICE

Department of State, July 14, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the re- turn of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for PATENT RIGHTS, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury. August 4—30—tf.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers, ten times.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, July 1, 1826.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans

240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh fine Flour
3200 gallons good proof Whiskey
270 bushels good sound Beans
3520 pounds good hard Soap
1600 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels good clean Salt
900 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels fresh Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
550 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.

400 barrels of Pork
800 barrels of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
Two-thirds on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.

400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels good sound Beans
6600 pounds good hard Soap
3500 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1827.

At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place.

880 barrels of Pork
1800 do of fresh fine Flour
12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
300 bushels of good clean Salt
3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
900 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider Vinegar
300 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of Pork
300 do of fresh fine Flour
1700 gallons of Whiskey
110 bushels of Beans
1000 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 1st of June, 1827.

At St. Peter's, Mississippi.

420 barrels of Pork
750 do of fresh fine Flour
5760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard Soap
3200 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar.
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.

At Green Bay.

250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels good sound Beans
4000 pounds good hard Soap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels good clean Salt
2000 gallons good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.

250 barrels of Pork
500 do fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
260 bushels good sound Beans
4000 pounds good hard Soap
1800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels good clean Salt
2000 gallons good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th of June, 1827.

At Sagadah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of Sept. 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Augusta, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At New York.

400 barrels of New York mess Pork
800 do fresh fine Flour
5600 gallons good proof Whiskey
350 bushels good sound Beans
6000 pounds good hard Soap
2800 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt

1600 gallons of good cider Vinegar

One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.

One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.

And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap
400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean Salt
225 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
250 do fresh fine Howard's Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds good hard Soap
800 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap
400 pounds good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean Salt
225 gallons good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.

800 barrels of Pork
1500 barrels of fresh fine Flour
11760 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
12900 pounds of good hard Soap
5860 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
200 bushels of good clean Salt
3300 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of Sept. 1827.
One fourth on the first day of Dec. 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of Sept. 1827.
One fourth on the first day of Dec. 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of Sept. 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Augusta, Georgia.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

At Sackett's Harbor.

60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons good proof Whiskey
55 bushels good sound Beans
880 pounds good hard Soap
400 do good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1828.

It is understood that the Pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, ears and snout, which are to be cut off. Should the hogs be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of hams, and make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The Candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The Pork, Beans, Flour, Whiskey, Salt, and Vinegar must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the Soap and Candles in strong and secure boxes, of a convenient size for transportation.

The Pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, to be packed in hogsheads and barrels.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store-house as may be designated by the United States Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving sixty days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 5th April, 1827, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boat and ready for transportation by that period: a failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The power is reserved by the Commissary General of Subsistence, of reducing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles of subsistence, at all the posts, at any time before entering into contract, and this privilege is reserved independently of that of reducing one-third, on giving sixty days notice previously to each delivery. But it is probable that no alteration or reduction will take place previous to the contracts being made.

No advances will be made in any case whatever, but payment will be made only on evidence being produced at this office of the delivery and inspection.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots and stations, the salt is to be received by measurement, thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and